IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE HIGH-PRESSURE, UNDERGROUND, PLASTIC PIPELINE

(Feet) Code 430DD

Natural Resources Conservation Service Conservation Practice Standard

I. Definition

A pipeline and appurtenances installed in an irrigation system.

II. Purpose

To prevent erosion or loss of water quality or damage to the land, to make possible proper management of irrigation water, and to reduce water conveyance losses.

III. Conditions Where Practice Applies

This standard applies to underground thermoplastic pipelines ranging from ½ inch to 27 inches in diameter that are closed to the atmosphere and that are subject to internal pressures of 80 lb/in² or greater.

Pipelines can be planned and located to serve as an integral part of an irrigation water distribution or conveyance system designed to facilitate the conservation use and management of the soil and water resources on a farm or group of farms.

IV. Federal, State, and Local Laws

Irrigation pipelines shall comply with all federal, state and local laws, rules or regulations. The operator is responsible for securing required permits. This standard does not contain the text of federal, state or local laws governing irrigation pipelines.

V. Criteria

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

The water supply, water quality, and rate of irrigation delivery for the area served by the pipelines shall be sufficient to make irrigation practical for the crops to be grown and the irrigation water application method to be used.

Plastic pipelines shall be placed only in suitable soils where the bedding and backfill requirements can be fully met.

Working pressure and flow velocity. The minimum acceptable class of pipe shall be that having a pressure rating for water of 80 lb/in².

The pipeline shall be designed to meet all service requirements without an operating pressure, including hydraulic transients, or static pressure at any point greater than the pressure rating of the pipe used at that point. As a safety factor against surge or water hammer, the working pressure should not exceed 72 percent of the pressure rating of the pipe, nor should the design flow velocity at system capacity exceed 5 ft/sec. If either of these limits is exceeded, special consideration must be given to the flow conditions; and measures must be taken to adequately protect the pipeline against surge.

Capacity. Capacity shall be sufficient to provide an adequate irrigation stream for the irrigation application methods or planned storage.

Design capacity of the pipeline conveyance or distribution system shall be based on one of the following:

- 1. Adequate to meet the moisture demands of all crops to be irrigated in the design area.
- Sufficient to meet the requirements of selected irrigation events during critical crop growth periods when less than full irrigation is planned.
- 3. For special-purpose irrigation systems, sufficient to apply a stated amount of water to the design area in a specified net operating period.
- 4. Sufficient to meet the requirements for efficient application with the distribution system.

In computing the above capacity requirements, allowance must be made for reasonable water losses during application or use.

Friction losses. For design purposes, friction head losses shall be no less than those computed by the Hazen-Williams equation, using a roughness coefficient, C, equal to 150.

Outlets. Appurtenances to deliver water from the pipe system to the field, ditch, reservoir, storage, or surface pipe system are known as outlets. Outlets shall have adequate capacity to deliver the required flow to:

- 1. The hydraulic gradeline of a pipe or ditch.
- 2. A point at least 6 inches above the field surface.
- 3. The design surface elevation in a reservoir.
- 4. An individual sprinkler, lateral line, hydrant, or other device at the required operating pressure.

Outlets shall be designed to minimize erosion, physical damage, or deterioration caused by exposure.

Check valves. A check valve shall be installed between the pump discharge and the pipeline where backflow may occur.

Pressure-relief valves. A pressure-relief valve shall be installed between the pump discharge and the pipeline if excessive pressure can build up when all valves are closed. Pressure-relief valves shall be installed on the discharge side of the check valve where a reversal of flow may occur and at the end of the pipeline, if needed, to relieve surge at the end of the line.

Pressure-relief valves shall be no smaller than ½ inch nominal size for each inch of the pipeline diameter and shall be set to open at a pressure no greater than 5 lb/in² above the pressure rating of the pipe.

The pressure at which the valves start to open shall be marked on each pressure-relief valve. Adjustable pressure-relief valves shall be sealed or otherwise altered to prevent changing the adjustment from that marked on the valve.

Manufacturers of pressure-relief valves marketed for use under this standard shall provide capacity tables, based on performance tests, that give the discharge capacities of the valves at the maximum permissible pressure and differential pressure settings. Such tables shall be the basis for the design and acceptance of these valves.

Air-release valves. The three basic types of air-release valves for use on irrigation pipelines are described below:

• An air-release valve, a continuously acting valve that has a small venting orifice, generally

ranging between 1/16 and 3/8 inch in size. This valve releases pockets of air from the pipeline once the line is filled and under working pressure.

- An air-vent and vacuum-relief valve, which has a large venting orifice, exhausts large quantities of air from the pipeline during filling and allows air to reenter the line, preventing a vacuum from forming during emptying. It is not continuousacting because it does not allow further escape of air at working pressure once the valve closes.
- A combination air valve is sometimes called a combination air-release and air-vacuum valve or combination air-vent and vacuum-relief valve. It is continuous-acting and combines the functions of both the air-release valve and the air-vent and vacuum-relief valve. Both valves are housed in one valve body.

If needed to provide positive means for air escape during filling and air entry while emptying, air-vent and vacuum-relief valves or combination air valves shall be installed at all summits, at the entrance, and at the end(s) of the pipeline. Such valves generally are needed at these locations if the line is truly closed to the atmosphere. However, they may not be needed if other features of the pipe system, such as permanently located sprinkler nozzles or other unclosed service outlets, adequately vent the particular location during filling and emptying operations.

The ratio of air-release valve diameter to pipe diameter for valves intended to release air when filling the pipe should not be less than 0.1 However, small-diameter valves may be used to limit water hammer pressures by controlling air release where control of filling velocities is questionable. Equivalent valve outlet diameters of less than 0.1 are permitted for continuously acting air-release valves. Adequate vacuum relief must be provided.

Air-release valves or combination air valves shall be used as needed to permit air to escape from the pipeline while the line is at working pressure. Small orifices of these types shall be sized according to the working pressure and venting requirements recommended by the valve manufacturer.

Manufacturers of air valves marketed for use under this standard shall provide dimensional data, which shall be the basis for selection and acceptance of these valves. **Drainage.** Provisions shall be made for completely draining the pipeline if a hazard is imposed by freezing temperatures, drainage is recommended by the manufacturer of the pipe, or drainage of the line is specified for the job. If provisions for drainage are required, drainage outlets shall be located at all low places in the line. These outlets may drain into dry wells or to points of lower elevation. If drainage cannot be provided by gravity, provisions shall be made to empty the line by pumping or by other means.

Flushing. If provisions are needed for flushing the line free of sediment or other foreign material, a suitable valve shall be installed at the distal end of the pipeline.

Thrust control. Abrupt changes in pipeline grade, horizontal alignment, or reduction in pipe size normally require an anchor or thrust blocks to absorb any axial thrust of the pipeline. Thrust control may also be needed at the end of the pipeline and at in-line control valves.

Thrust blocks and anchors must be large enough to withstand the forces tending to move the pipe, including those of momentum and pressure as well as forces due to expansion and contraction.

The pipe manufacturer's recommendations for thrust control shall be followed. In the absence of the pipe manufacturer's requirements, the following equation must be used in designing thrust blocks:

$$A = [98HD^2)/B]\sin(a/2)$$

Where:

 $A = Area of thrust block required in ft^2$

H = Maximum working pressure in feet

D = Inside diameter of pipe in feet

B = Allowable passive pressure of the soil in lb/ft^2

a = Deflection angle of pipe bend

Area of thrust blocks for dead ends and tees shall be 0.7 times the area of block required for a 90-degree pipe bend.

If adequate soil tests are not available, the passive soil pressure may be estimated from Table 1.

Table 1 - Allowable Soil Bearing Pressure

Natural Soil	Depth of Cover to Center of Thrust Block						
Material	2 ft.	3 ft.	4 ft.	5 ft.			
	lb/ft²						
Sound bedrock	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000			
Dense sand and gravel mixture (assumed $\emptyset = 40^{\circ}$)	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000			
Dense fine to coarse sand (assumed $\emptyset = 35^{\circ}$)	800	1,200	1,650	2,100			
Silt and clay mixture (assumed $\emptyset = 25^{\circ}$)	500	700	950	1,200			
Soft clay and organic soils (assumed $\emptyset = 10^{\circ}$)	200	300	400	500			

Materials. All materials described and required in this standard shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements contained in the plans and specifications.

VI. Considerations

Additional recommendations relating to design that may enhance the use of, or avoid problems with, this practice but are not required to ensure its basic conservation functions are as follows.

- A. If irrigation application methods (for example, trickle irrigation) have limiting working pressures, pressure-relief valves should be considered to ensure the pressure created in the pipeline does not exceed the allowable pressure.
- B. Chemigation valves (that is, double-seated check valves with air relief valve and low pressure drain) should be used on all pipelines in which fertilizer, pesticides, acids, or other chemicals are added to the water supply and where drainage may contaminate the mainline, water supply, or ground water.
- C. Where pipelines are to be drained, consideration should be given to disposal of drained water.
- D. Consideration should be given to the direction of water leaving an air valve or pressure-relief valve. If possible, the flow should be directed away from electrical equipment and hook-ups.

E. Design processes should consider safety elements when installations are effected by utilities.

VII. Plans and Specifications

Plans and specifications for constructing highpressure underground plastic pipeline shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose.

VII. Operation and Maintenance

An operation and maintenance (O&M) plan shall be developed for each pipeline system installed. The plan should document needed actions to ensure that practices perform adequately throughout their expected life.

Irrigation Water Conveyance High-Pressure, Underground, Plastic Pipeline

Specifications

Installation

Minimum depth of cover. Pipe shall be installed at sufficient depth below the ground surface to provide protection from hazards imposed by traffic crossings, farming operations, freezing temperatures, or soil cracking. The minimum depth of cover for pipe susceptible to any of these hazards shall be:

Pipe Diameter (inches)	Depth of Cover (inches)
½ through 2½	18
3 through 5	24
6 or more	30

In areas where the pipe will not be susceptible to freezing and vehicular or cultivation hazards and the soils do not crack appreciably when dry, the minimum depth of cover may be reduced to:

Pipe Diameter (inches)	Depth of Cover (inches)
½ through 1½	6
2 through 3	12
4 through 6	18
More than 6	24

In cranberry bogs where the pipe is not susceptible to freezing and heavy equipment is never allowed, the minimum depth of cover may be 6 inches for a 6-inch diameter pipe and 12 inches for a larger pipe.

The minimum cover for polyethylene pipe is 6 inches but may be reduced to 2 inches where conditions warrant. The minimum cover for PVC pipe in cranberry bogs, where the pipe is to be protected from freezing after winter flooding, shall be 12 inches, if the winter flood equals or exceeds 12 inches. Where the winter flood is less than 12 inches, the top of the pipe shall be at least 24 inches below the water surface. Solvent-welded joints shall be used at all connections of PVC pipe where peat and muck exist in their normal layered pattern. Rubber gasket joints may be used following normal bedding procedures where coarse sand or cement layers exist.

At low places on the ground surface, extra fill may be placed over the pipeline to provide the minimum depth of cover. The top width of the fill shall then be no less than 10 feet and the side slopes no steeper than 6:1. If extra protection is needed at vehicle crossings, encasement pipe or other approved methods may be used.

Trench construction. The trench at any point below the top of the pipe shall be only wide enough to permit the pipe to be easily placed and joined and to allow the initial backfill material to be uniformly placed under the haunches and along the side of the pipe. The maximum trench width shall be 36 inches greater than the diameter of the pipe. If the trench is precision excavated and has a semicircular bottom that closely fits the pipe, the width shall not exceed the outside diameter of the pipe by more that 10 percent.

The trench bottom shall be uniform so that the pipe lies on the bottom without bridging. Clods, rocks, and uneven spots that can damage the pipe or cause nonuniform support shall be removed.

If rocks, boulders, or any other material that can damage the pipe are encountered, the trench bottom shall be undercut a minimum of 4 inches below final grade and filled with bedding material consisting of sand or compacted fine-grained soils.

Pipelines having a diameter of 1/2 through 2 ½ inches that are to be placed in areas not subject to vehicular loads and in soils that do not crack appreciably when dry may be placed by using "plowin" equipment instead of conventional trenching.

Provisions shall be made to insure safe working conditions where unstable soil, trench depth, or other conditions can be hazardous to personnel working in the trench.

Placement. Care shall be taken to prevent permanent distortion and damage when handling the pipe during unusually warm or cold weather. The pipe shall be allowed to come within a few degrees of the temperature it will have after it is completely covered before placing the backfill, other than that needed for shading, or before connecting the pipe to other facilities. The pipe shall be uniformly and continuously supported over its entire length on firm stable material. Blocking or mounding shall not be used to bring the pipe to final grade.

For pipe with bell joints, bell holes shall be excavated in the bedding material, as needed, to allow for unobstructed assembly of the joint and to permit the body of the pipe to be in contact with the bedding material throughout its length.

Joints and connections. All joints and connections shall be designed and constructed to withstand the

design maximum working pressure for the pipeline without leakage and to leave the inside of the line free of any obstruction that may tend to reduce its capacity below design requirements.

All fittings, such as couplings, reducers, bends, tees, and crosses, shall be installed according to the recommendations of the pipe manufacturer.

Fittings made of steel or other metals susceptible to corrosion shall be adequately protected by being wrapped with plastic tape or by being coated with a substance that has high corrosion-preventative qualities. If plastic tape is used, all surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned and coated with a primer compatible with the tape before wrapping.

Thrust blocks. Thrust blocks must be formed against a solid hand-excavated trench wall undamaged by mechanical equipment. They shall be constructed of concrete, and the space between the pipe and trench wall shall be filled to the height of the outside diameter of the pipe or as specified by the manufacturer.

Testing. The pipeline shall be tested for pressure strength, leakage, and proper functioning. The tests may be performed before backfilling or anytime after the pipeline is ready for service.

Tests for pressure strength and leaks shall be accomplished by inspecting the pipeline and appurtenances while the maximum working pressure is maintained and all joints and connections are uncovered, or by observing normal operation of the pipeline after it is put into service. Partial backfills needed to hold the pipe in place during testing shall be placed as specified in "Initial Backfill." Any leaks shall be repaired and the system retested.

The pipeline shall be tested to insure that it functions properly at design capacity. At or below design capacity there shall be no objectionable flow conditions. Objectionable flow conditions shall include water hammer, continuing unsteady delivery of water, damage to the pipeline, or detrimental discharge from control valves.

Initial backfill. Hand, mechanical, or water packing methods may be used.

The initial backfill material shall be soil or sand that is free from rocks or stones larger than 1 inch in diameter. At the time of placement, the moisture content of the material shall be such that the required degree of compaction can be obtained with the backfill method to be used. The initial backfill material shall be placed so that the pipe will not be displaced, excessively deformed, or damaged.

If backfilling is done by hand or mechanical means, the initial fill shall be compacted firmly around and above the pipe as required to provide adequate lateral support to the pipe.

If the water packing method is used, the pipeline first shall be filled with water. The initial backfill before wetting shall be of sufficient depth to insure complete coverage of the pipe after consolidation. Water packing is accomplished by adding enough water to diked reaches of the trench to thoroughly saturate the initial backfill without excessive pooling. After the backfill is saturated, the pipeline shall remain full until after the final backfill is made. The wetted fill shall be allowed to dry until firm before beginning the final backfill.

Final backfill. The final backfill material shall be free of large rocks, frozen clods, and other debris greater than 3 inches in diameter. The material shall be placed and spread in approximately uniform layers so that there will be no unfilled spaces in the backfill and the backfill will be level with the natural ground or at the design grade required to provide the minimum depth of cover after settlement. Rolling equipment shall not be used to consolidate the final backfill until the specified minimum depth of cover has been placed.

All special backfilling requirements of the pipe manufacturer shall be met.

Basis of acceptance. The acceptability of the pipeline shall be determined by inspections to check compliance with all the provisions of this standard with respect to the design of the line, the pipe and pipe marking, the appurtenances, and the minimum installation requirements.

Certifications and guarantee. If requested by the NRCS State Conservation Engineer, a qualified testing laboratory must certify with supporting test results that the pipe meets the requirements specified in this standard. The seal of approval of a recognized laboratory on pipe bearing one of the ASTM designations listed in this standard may be accepted for this certification.

The installing contractor shall certify that the installation complies with the requirements of this standard. The contractor shall furnish a written guarantee that protects the owner against defective workmanship and materials for not less than 1 year. The certification identifies the manufacturer and markings of the pipe used.

Materials

Quality of plastic pipe. The compound used in manufacturing the pipe shall meet the requirements of one of the following materials:

 Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) as specified in ASTM-D-1784.

Material	Code Classification
Type I, Grade 1	12454-B
Type I, Grade 2	12454-C
Type II, Grade 1	14333-D

2. Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) as specified in ASTM-D-1788.

Material	Code Classification				
Type I, Grade 2	5-2-2				
Type I, Grade 3	3-5-5				
Type II, Grade 1	4-4-5				

 Polyethylene (PE) as specified in ASTM-D-1248.

Material	Code Classification
Grade P14, Class C	IC-P14
Grade P23, Class C	IIC-P23
Grade P33, Class C	IIIC-P33
Grade P34, Class C	IVC-P34

The pipe shall be homogeneous throughout and free from visible cracks, holes, foreign matter, or other defects. The pipe shall be as uniform in color, opacity, density, and other physical properties as is commercially practicable.

Pipe requirements. All pipe installed under this standard shall be pressure rated for water.

The relationship between standard dimension ratios, dimensions, hydrostatic design stresses, and pressure ratings shall be determined by one of the following formulas:

For PVC, ABS, and PE pipe with outside diameter controlled:

$$\frac{2S}{P} = \frac{D_o}{t} - 1 \qquad or \qquad \frac{2S}{P} = R - 1$$

For PE pipe with inside diameter controlled:

$$\frac{2S}{P} = \frac{D_i}{t} + 1 \qquad or \qquad \frac{2S}{P} = R + 1$$

Where:

S = hydrostatic design stress, in lb/in².

 $P = pressure rating in lb/in^2$.

 D_0 = average outside diameter in inches.

 D_i = average inside diameter in inches.

t = minimum wall thickness in inches.

R = standard thermoplastic pipe dimension ratio (SDR).

Hydrostatic design stresses for the plastic pipe material are given in Table 1.

Iron pipe size (IPS) (outside diameter same as that for iron pipe sizes) and I.D. controlled PE pipe manufactured, tested, and marked to meet one of the following ASTM specifications shall be acceptable under this standard. Water pressure ratings and pertinent dimensions for this pipe are given Tables in 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

ASTM	Standard specification for:
D-1785	Polyvinal chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe,
D-1/83	Schedules 40, 80, and 120
D-2241	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe,
D-2241	(SDR-PR)
D-2672	Bell-End Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)
D-2072	Plastic Pipe
D-2740	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Plastic Tubing
D 1527	Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS)
D-1527	Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40 and 80
D-2282	Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS)
D-2282	Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR)
D-2104	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe, Schedule
D-2104	40
D-2239	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe, (SDR-
D-2239	PR)
	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe,
D-2447	Schedules 40 and 80, based on outside
	diameter
D-2737	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Tubing
	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe, (SDR-
D-3035	PR), based on controlled outside
	diameter
F-771	Polyethylene (PE) Thermoplastic High
Γ-//Ι	Pressure Irrigation Pipeline Systems

Plastic irrigation pipe (PIP) shall meet the requirements of ASTM-D-2241 or of ASTM-D-2282 except that:

- 1. The outside diameters, wall thicknesses, and tolerances given in Table 2 shall apply.
- 2. The sustained pressure test shall not be required.
- The burst pressure tests shall be performed according to the procedures listed in ASTM-D-2241 or D-2282 and shall meet the applicable requirements given in these ASTMs or those listed below for the standard dimension ratios (SDRs) currently not included in ASTM-D-2241 or D-2282.

Burst pressure requirements for water at 23°C (73.4°F) for PVC 1120 and PVC 1220 plastic pipe are:

SDR	Minimum burst pressure ¹ (lb/in ²)
51	260

The design stress levels used to drive these test pressures are: PVC 1120-6, 400 lb/in²; PVC 1220-6, 400 lb/in².

Burst pressure requirements for water at 23° C (73.4° F) for ABS plastic pipe are:

SDR	Minimum bu	
	ABS 2112	ABS 1316
32.5	420	380
41		300

The fiber stresses used to drive these test pressures are: ABS 2112-6, 600 lb/in²; ABS 1316-6,000 lb/in². To simplify testing, minor adjustments have been made to keep the test pressures uniform.

Markings. Markings on the pipe shall include the following, which shall be spaced at intervals of not more than 5 feet:

- 1. Nominal pipe size (for example, 2 inches).
- 2. Type of plastic pipe material, by designation code (for example, PVC 1120).
- 3. Pressure rating, in lb/in², for water at 23°C (73.4°F) (for example, 160 lb/in²).
- 4. Specification designation with which the pipe complies:

- a. For IPS-size pipe, the ASTM designation (for example, D-2241).
 - Pipe meeting one of the ASTM designations listed for IPS-size pipe and intended for the transport of potable water shall also be marked with the seal of a recognized laboratory making the evaluation for this purpose.
- For plastic irrigation pipe, the designation PIP.
- Manufacturer's name (or trademark) and code.

Fittings and couplers. All fittings and couplers shall meet or exceed the same strength requirements as those of the pipe and shall be made of material that is recommended for use with the pipe.

Listed below are the ASTM standard specifications for fittings suitable for use with IPS-size pipe and inside diameter controlled PE pipe covered by this standard:

ASTM	Standard specification for:
D-2466	Socket-type Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)
D-2400	Plastic Pipe, Schedule 40
D-2467	Socket-type Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)
D-2407	Plastic Pipe, Schedule 80
	Socket-type Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-
D-2468	Styrene (ABS) Plastic Fittings, Schedule
	40
D-2609	Plastic Insert Fittings for Polyethylene
D-2009	(PE) Plastic Pipe
D-2683	Socket-type Polyethlene Fittings for
D-2003	SDR 11.0 Polyethylene Pipe
	Standard Specification for Plastic
D-3139	Pressure Pipe using Flexible Elastomeric
	Seals
	Butt Heat Fusion Polyethylene (PE)
D-3261	Plastic Fittings for Polyethylene (PE)
	Plastic Pipe and Tubing

Plastic irrigation pipe (PIP) shall have belled ends or separate couplers and fittings that are suitable for joining the pipe and appurtenances by solvent cement, rubber gaskets, or other methods recommended by the pipe manufacturer. Such fittings and joints shall be capable of withstanding a working pressure equal to or greater than that for the pipe.

Solvent cement joints. Solvent for solvent cement joints shall conform to ASTM Specification D-2564 for PVC pipe and fittings and to D-2235 for ABS

pipe and fittings.

Solvent cement joints shall be used and constructed according to the recommendations of the pipe manufacturer.

Rubber gasket joints. Rubber gasket joints shall conform to ASTM Specification D-3139.

Table 1. Hydrostatic Design Stress and Designation -Plastic Pipe

Plastic Pipe Material	Hydrostatic Design Stress (lb/in²)	Designation			
PVC Type I, Grade 1	2,000	PVC 1120			
PVC Type I, Grade 2	2,000	PVC 1220			
PVC Type II, Grade 1	1,000	PVC 2110			
PVC Type II, Grade 1	1,250	PVC 2112			
PVC Type II, Grade 1	1,600	PVC 2116			
ABS Type I, Grade 2	800	ABS 1208			
ABS Type I, Grade 2	1,000	ABS 1210			
ABS Type I, Grade 3	1,600	ABS 1316			
ABS Type II, Grade 1	1,250	ABS 2112			
PE Grade P14	400	PE 1404			
PE Grade P23	500	PE 2305			
PE Grade P23	630	PE 2306			
PE Grade P33	630	PE 3306			
PE Grade P34	630	PE 3406			
PE Grade P34	800	PE 3408			

Table 2
PVC and ABS Plastic Irrigation Pipe (PIP)
(Nonthreaded)

		PV	C Press		ing		Dim		d Tolerance		ABS Pressure		Rating
			(lb/					Outside D			(lb/in²)		
Nominal			Mate	erial			hickness			erance		Materia	
Pipe		1120				Min	Tolerance	Average	Avg. O.D.	Max & Min			
Size (in)	SDR	1220	2116	2112	2110	(in)	(in)	(in)	(in)	(in)	1316	2112	1210
	51	80				0.081	+0.020		0.009				
4	41	100	80			.101	+.020	4.130		0.050	80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.127	+.020				100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.159	+.020				125	100	80
	51	80				.120	+0.20						
6	41	100	80			.150	+.020	6.140	.011	.050	80		
	32.5	125	100	80	00	.189	+.023				100	80	00
	26	160	125	100	80	.236	+.028				125	100	80
	51	80				.160	+.020						
8	41	100	80			.199	+.024	8.160	.015	.070	80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.251	+.031				100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.314	+.038				125	100	80
	51	80				.200	+.024						
10	41	100	80			.249	+.030	10.200	.015	.075	80	00	
	32.5	125	100	80	00	.314	+.038				100	80	00
	26	160	125	100	80	.392	+.047				125	100	80
	51	80				.240	+.029	12.240	.015	.075			
12	41	100	80			.299	+.036				80	00	
	32.5	125	100	80	00	.377	+.045				100	80	00
	26	160	125	100	80	.471	+.056				125	100	80
	51	80	00			.280	+.034				- 00		
14	41	100	80	00		.348	+.042	14.280	.021	.075	80	00	
	32.5	125	100 125	80 100	80	.439	+.053 +.066				100	80 100	00
	26	160	125	100	80	.549					125	100	80
	51	80	00			.300	+.036				- 00		
15	41	100	80	00		.373	+.045 +.057	15.300	.023	.075	80	00	
	32.5 26	125 160	100 125	80 100	80	.471 .588	+.057				100 125	80 100	80
			125	100	60						125	100	80
	51	80 100	80			.314	+.038 +.047				- 00		
16	41 32.5	125	100	80		.492	+.047	16.314	.024	.075	80 100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.615	+.059				125	100	80
	51	80	123	100	- 00	.367	+.074				123	100	- 60
18	41	100	80			.456	+ 127	18.367	.027	.100	80		
10	32.5	125	100	80		.575	+.069	10.307	.027	.100	100	80	
		80	100	00		.432	-				100	60	
21	51		00				+.05	21.432	.033	.100	00		
۷ ا	41 32.5	100 125	80 100	80		.538 .678	+.15 +.081	21.432	.033	.100	80 100	80	
			100	00							100	0U	
24	51	80	00			.486	+.058	24.486	.036	.125	00		
24	41	100 125	80 100	80		.605	+.169 +.092	24.400	.030	.125	80	80	
	32.5		100	60		.763					100	δU	
27	51	80	00			.548	+.066	27.548	.047	.125	00		
27	41	100	80	90		.682 .860	+.19	21.340	.047	.125	80	90	
	32.5	125	100	80		.000	+.103			İ	100	80	

Table 3 PVC and ABS Thermoplastic Pipe (SDR-PR) – (IPS) (Nonthreaded)

		(PVC-ASTM-D-2241)								BS-AST				
	PVC Pressure Rating (Ib/in²)			Dimension and Tolerance						ABS Pressure Rating (lb/in²)				
			•					Outside D						
Nominal			Mate	erial	ı		nickness			erance		Mat	erial	
Pipe	000	1120	0440	0440	0440	Min	Tolerance	Average	Avg. O.D.		4040	0440	4040	4000
Size (in)	SDR	1220	2116	2112	2110	(in)	(in)	(in)	(in)	(in)	1316	2112	1210	1208
1/2	17	0.45	050	000	400	0.060	+0.020	0.804	0.004	0.008	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.062	+.020			.008	250	200	160	125
0.4	21	200	160	125	100	.060	+.020	4.0=0		.015	160	125	100	80
3/4	17	250	200	160	125	.062	+.020	1.050	.004	.010	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.078	+.020			.010	250	200	160	125
	26	160	125	100	80	.060	+.020			.015	125	100	80	
1	21	200	160	125	100	.063	+.020	1.315	.005	.015	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.077	+.020			.010	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.097	+.020			.010	250	200	160	125
	32.5	125	100	80		.060	+.020			.015	100	80		
	26	160	125	100	80	.064	+.020		_	.015	125	100	80	
1 1/4	21	200	160	125	100	.079	+.020	1.660	0.55	.015	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.098	+.020			.012	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.123	+.020			.012	250	200	160	125
	32.5	125	100	80		.060	+.020			.030	100	80		
	26	160	125	100	80	.073	+.020			.030	125	100	80	
1 ½	21	200	160	125	100	.090	+.020	1.900	.006	.030	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.112	+.020			.012	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.141	+.020			.012	250	200	160	125
	32.5	125	100	80		.060	+.020			.030	100	80		
	26	160	125	100	80	.091	+.020	2.375		.030	125	100	80	
2	21	200	160	125	100	.113	+.020		.006	.030	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.140	+.020			.012	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.176	+.021			.012	250	200	160	125
	32.5	125	100	80		.083	+.020			.030	100	80		
	26	160	125	100	80	.110	+.020			.030	125	100	80	
2 ½	21	200	160	125	100	.137	+.020	2.875	.007	.030	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.169	+.020			.015	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.213	+.026			.015	250	200	160	125
	32.5	125	100	80		.108	+.020			.030				
	26	160	125	100	80	.135	+.020			.030	125	100	80	
3	21	200	160	125	100	.167	+.020	3.500	.008	.030	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.206	+.025			.015	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.259	+.031			.015	250	200	160	125
	41	100	80			.098	+.020			.050				
	32.5	125	100	80		.123	+.020			.050				
3 ½	26	160	125	100	80	.154	+.020	4.000	.008	.050	125	100	80	
J /2	21	200	160	125	100	.190	+.023	4.000	.006	.050	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.235	+.028			.015	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.296	+.036			.015	250	200	160	125
	41	100	80			.110	+.020			.050				
	32.5	125	100	80		.138	+.020			.050				
4	26	160	125	100	80	.173	+.021	4.500	000	.050	125	100	80	
4	21	200	160	125	100	.214	+.026		.009	.050	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.265	+.032			.015	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.333	+.040			.015	250	200	160	125
	41	100	80			.136	+.020			.050				
	32.5	125	100	80		.171	+.021			.050		İ		İ
_	26	160	125	100	80	.214	+.027	F F00	040	.050	125	100	80	
5	21	200	160	125	100	.265	+.032	5.563	.010	.050	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.327	+.039			.030	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.412	+.049			.030	250	200	160	125

(PVC-ASTM-D-2241) (ABS-ASTM-D-2282)

(PVC-ASTM-D-2241) PVC Pressure Rating Dimension and Tolerance											BS-AST			
	PVC Pressure Rating (Ib/in²)						Dimer				ABS Pressure Rating			
								Outside D					/in²)	
Nominal			Mate	erial			hickness			erance	Material			
Pipe		1120				Min	Tolerance	Average	Avg. O.D.	Max & Min				
Size (in)	SDR	1220	2116	2112	2110	(in)	(in)	(in)	(in)	(in)	1316	2112	1210	1208
	41	100	80			.162	+.020			.050				
	32.5	125	100	80		.204	+.024			.050				
6	26	160	125	100	80	.255	+.031	6.625	.015	.050	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.316	+.038	0.020		.050	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.390	+.047			.035	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.491	+.059			.035	250	200	160	125
	41	100	80			.210	+.025			.075				
	32.5	125	100	80		.265	+.032			.075				
8	26	160	125	100	80	.332	+.040	8.625	.015	.075	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.410	+.049			.075	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.508	+.061			.045				
	41	100	80			.262	+.031			.075				
	32.5	125	100	80		.331	+.040			.075				
10	26	160	125	100	80	.413	+.050	10.750	.015	.075	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.511	+.061			.075	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.632	+.076			.050				
	41	100	80			.311	+.037			.075				
	32.5	125	100	80		.392	+.047			.075				
12	26	160	125	100	80	.490	+.059	12.750	.015	.075	125	100	80	63
	21	200	160	125	100	.606	+.073			.075	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.750	+.090			.060				
	41	100	80			.389	+.047			.160				
16	32.5	125	100	80		.492	+.059	16.00	.019	.160				
	26	160	125	100	80	.615	+.074			.160	125	100	80	
	41	100	80			.439	+.061			.180				
18	32.5	125	100	80		.554	+.066	18.36	.019	.180				
	26	160	125	100	80	.692	+.083			.180	125	100	80	
	41	100	80			.488	+.068			.200				
20	32.5	125	100	80		.615	+.074	20.40	.023	.200				
	26	160	125	100	80	.769	+.092			.200	125	100	80	
	41	100	80			.585	+.082			.240				
24	32.5	125	100	80		.738	+.088	24.00	.031	.240				
	26	160	125	100	80	.923	+.111			.240	125	100	80	

Table 4
Polyethylene Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR) – I.D. Controlled (Nonthreaded)

(PE-ASTM-D-2239)

			Pressure R						
			(lb/in²)				Ins	ide Diame	
N.		2222	Material ¹	1	Wall Tr	ickness		Toler	ance
Nominal		3306			841	Tolerance			
Pipe Size (in)	SDR	3406 2306	2305	1404	Min (in)	+ (in)	(in)	+ (in)	(in)
Size (III)	15	80	2305	1404	0.060	0.020	(111)	(111)	(111)
	11.5	100	80		.060	.020			
1/2	9	125	100	80	.069	.020	0.622	0.010	0.010
/2	7	160	125	100	.089	.020	0.022	0.010	0.010
	5.3	200	160	125	.117	.020			
	15	80	.00	120	.060	.020			
	11.5	100	80		.072	.020			
3/4	9	125	100	80	.092	.020	.824	.010	.015
, ,	7	160	125	100	.118	.020			
	5.3	200	160	125	.155	.020			
	15	80			.070	.020			
	11.5	100	80		.091	.020			
1	9	125	100	80	.117	.020	1.049	.010	.020
	7	160	125	100	.150	.020			
	5.3	200	160	125	.198	.024			
	15	80			.092	.020			
	11.5	100	80		.120	.020			
1 1/4	9	125	100	80	.153	.020	1.380	.010	.020
	7	160	125	100	.197	.024			
	5.3	200	160	125	.260	.031			
	15	80			.107	.020			
	11.5	100	80		.140	.020			
1 ½	9	125	100	80	.179	.020	1.610	.015	.020
	7	160	125	100	.230	.028			
	5.3	200	160	125	.304	.036			
	15	80			.138	.020	·		
	11.5	100	80		.180	.022			
2	9	125	100	80	.230	.028	2.067	.015	.020
	7	160	125	100	.295	.035			
	5.3	200	160	125	.390	.047			
2 ½	15	80			.165	.020	2.469	.015	.025
- /2	11.5	100	80		.215	.025			
3	15	80			.205	.020	3.068	.015	.030
	11.5	100	80		.267	.032	0.000		
4	15	80			.268	.032	4.026	.015	.035
	11.5	100	80		.350	.042	1.020	.015	.035
6	15	80			.404	.048	6.065	.020	.035
	11.5	100	80		.527	.063	0.000	.020	.000

For the material PE 3408, the SDRs are 5.3, 7.0, 9.0, and 15.0 and their respective pressure ratings (lb/in^2) are 250, 200, 160, and 100.

Table 5
Polyethylene Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR) – O.D. Controlled (IPS) (Nonthreaded)

(PE-ASTM-D-3035)

			Pressure R						
		140	(lb/in²)	aung			Ins	ide Diame	eter
			Material ¹		Wall Th	ickness	Toler		
Nominal		3306				Tolerance			
Pipe		3406			Min	+		+	_
Size (in)	SDR	2306	2305	1404	(in)	(in)	(in)	(in)	(in)
	17	80			0.062	0.020			
1/2	13.5	100	80		.062	.020	0.840	0.004	0.004
	11	125	100	80	.076	.020			
	17	80			.062	.020			
3/4	13.5	100	80		.078	.020	1.050	.004	.004
	11	125	100	80	.095	.021			
	17	80			.077	.020			
1	13.5	100	80		.097	.020	1.315	.005	.005
	11	125	100	80	.119	.026			
	17	80			.098	.020		.005	
1 1/4	13.5	100	80		.123	.020	1.660		.005
	11	125	100	80	.151	.026			
	17	80			.112	.020		.006	
1 ½	13.5	100	80		.141	.020	1.900		.006
	11	125	100	80	.173	.026			
	17	80			.140	.020			
2	13.5	100	80		.176	.021	2.375	.006	.006
	11	125	100	80	.216	.026			
	17	80			.206	.025			
3	13.5	100	80		.259	.031	3.500	.008	.008
	11	125	100	80	.318	.038			
	17	80			.264	.032			
4	13.5	100	80		.333	.040	4.500	.009	.009
	11	125	100	80	.409	.049			
	17	80			.390	.047			
6	13.5	100	80		.491	.059	6.625	.011	.011
	11	125	100	80	.602	.072			

For the material PE 3408, the SDRs are 11, 13.5, 17, and 21 and their respective pressure ratings (lb/in²) are 160, 125, 100, and 80.

Table 6a Water Pressure Ratings for Schedules 40 and 80 Unthreaded Plastic Pipe: Polyvinyl Chloride

Nominal	Average		(PVC-ASTM-D-1785 Schedule 40 and 80 Pipe) Working Pressure Rating (lb/in²)										
Size (in)	Diameter (in)		PVC 1120 1220		PVC 2116		PVC 2112		PVC 2110				
	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80			
1/2	0.622	0.546	600	850	480	680	370	530	300	420			
3/4	.824	.742	480	690	390	550	300	430	240	340			
1	1.049	.957	450	630	360	500	280	390	220	320			
1 1/4	1.380	1.278	370	520	290	420	230	320	180	260			
1 ½	1.610	1.500	330	470	260	380	210	290	170	240			
2	2.067	1.939	280	400	220	320	170	250	140	200			
2 ½	2.469	2.323	300	420	240	340	190	260	150	210			
3	3.068	2.900	260	370	210	300	160	230	130	190			
3 ½	3.548	3.364	240	350	190	280	150	220	120	170			
4	4.026	3.826	220	320	180	260	140	200	110	160			
5	5.047	4.813	190	290	160	230	120	180	100	140			
6	6.065	5.761	180	280	140	220	110	170	90	140			
8	7.981	7.625	160	250	120	200	100	150	80	120			
10	10.020	9.564	140	230	110	190	90	150		120			
12	11.938	11.376	130	230	110	180	80	140		110			

Table 6b Water Pressure Ratings for Schedules 40 and 80 Unthreaded Plastic Pipe: Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene

Nominal	•	e Inside neter	(ABS-ASTM-D-1527 Schedule 40 and 80 Pipe) Working Pressure Rating (lb/in²)									
Size (in)	Size (in)		ABS 1316			ABS 2112		3S 10	ABS 1208			
	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80		
1/2	0.622	0.546	430	680	370	530	300	420	240	340		
3/4	.824	.742	390	550	300	430	240	340	190	280		
1	1.049	.957	360	500	280	390	220	320	180	250		
1 1/4	1.380	1.278	290	420	230	330	180	260	150	210		
1 ½	1.610	1.500	260	380	210	290	170	240	130	190		
2	2.067	1.939	220	320	170	250	140	200	110	160		
2 ½	2.469	2.323	240	340	190	270	150	210	120	170		
3	3.068	2.900	210	300	160	230	130	190	100	150		
3 ½	3.548	3.364	190	280	150	220	120	170	90	140		
4	4.026	3.826	180	260	140	200	110	160	90	130		
5	5.047	4.813	160	230	120	180	100	140	80	120		
6	6.065	5.761	140	220	110	170	90	140		110		
8	7.981	7.625	120	200	100	150	80	120		100		
10	10.020	9.564	110	190	90	150		120		90		
12	11.938	11.376	110	180	80	140		110		90		

Table 6c Water Pressure Ratings for Schedules 40 and 80 Unthreaded Plastic Pipe: Polyethylene

Nominal	Averag Dian	e Inside neter	Sch	-ASTM-D-2 edule 40 P g Pressure (lb/in²)	ipe)	(PE-ASTM-D-2447 Schedule 40 and 80 Pipe) Working Pressure Rating (Ib/in²)							
Size (in)	(i	n)	PE 2306 3306 3406	PE 2305	PE 1404	PE 2306 3306 3406		PE 2305		PE 1404			
	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 40	Sch. 40	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80		
1/2	0.622	0.546	190	150	120	188	267	149	212	119	170		
3/4	.824	.742	150	120	100	152	217	120	172	96	137		
1	1.049	.957	140	110	90	142	199	113	158	90	126		
1 1/4	1.380	1.278	120	90		116	164	92	130		104		
1 ½	1.610	1.500	100	80		104	148	83	118		94		
2	2.067	1.939	90			87	127		101		81		
2 1/2	2.469	2.323	100	80		96	134		106		85		
3	3.068	2.900	80			83 118			94				
3 ½	3.548	3.364					109		86				
4	4.026	3.826					102		81				
5	5.047	4.813					91						
6	6.065	5.761					88						

Note: Ratings for ASTM-D-2104 Schedule pipe are based on inside diameter control; ratings for ASTM-D-2447 Schedule pipe are based on outside diameter control.

Table 7
Polyethylene and Polyvinyl Chloride Plastic Tubing

				Inside Dia	meter (in)			
Nominal	Outside	(PE-ASTI	M-D-2737)		Pressure			
Size (in)	Diameter (in)	PE 2306 3306 3406 3408	PE 2305	PVC 1120 1220	PVC 2116	PVC 2112	PVC 2110	Rating (lb/in²)
1/2	0.625	0.487	0.453	0.501	0.501	0.501	0.501	160
5/8	.750	.584	.544					160
3/4	.875	.681	.635	.751	.751	.751	.745	160
1	1.125	.875	.817	1.001	1.001	.993	.959	160
1 1/4	1.375	1.069	.999	1.251	1.245	1.213	1.171	160
1 ½	1.625	1.263	1.159					160
2	2.125	1.653	1.543					160

Table 8
Pressure Rating Factors for PVC and PE Pipe for Water at Elevated Temperatures

Temperature (°F)	PVC Factor	PE Factor
73.4	1.00	1.00
80	.88	.92
90	.75	.81
100	.62	.70
110	.50	
120	.40	
130	.30	
140	.22	

Note: To obtain the pipe's reduced pressure rating because of water temperatures above 73.4°F, multiply normal pressure rating by the appropriate factor from table.